elves during a whole evening for fourpence or six. As travellers get feeced everywhere I have yet I do not consider the swindles practised upon mynd ethers here as a matter worthy of comment. From the second of the worth of comment or shall seek to astonish the verdant, as is the universal custom with scribbling tourists, by elaborate descriptions of the public buildings, expans, &c., of every place they visit—copied almost for word from the handbooks which can be predicted in the production of the public buildings, extensively acquire by his own observation and investigation about a single structure than any man possibly acquire by his own observation and investigations of those month, if any friend of mine is specificated the building, institution, or other matterest laying in the direction of my travels, and notify me, I shall see that he is farmished with the information by the next mail.

docks, which extend for miles, are enormous of masure; but one is at a loss to conceive the if the high fort-like walls which surround them, it is to abut out the view and ref eshing breeze of refrom the stacet and people. These docks are do your eigentie monopoly called the Dock Commit immense additions are again being made to Though a ship is safe enough when in one from ing but fire, the job of haaling her out is a most and annoying operation.

ing but fire, the job of hauling her out is a monand annoying operation,
to the docks, St. Georre's Hall and the depot of the
and Liverpool Railread, opposite, are perhaps the
orthy of a New Yorker's notice. The first of
a noble structure, but is so miserably located
is invisible from nearly every point until you are
upon it. It is built—through a most glaring and
cable blunder—on the side of a bill, which is itsell
the think that the rise lowering above it. It sexplicable number—on the site of the state of the cover-hadowed by others that rise towering above it. It is a very chaste and imposing structure, but even if in a proper position to be seen, an immense dome of some or seems indispensible to relieve its present squatty ap-

evershadowed by others that rise towering above it. It is a very chaste and imposing structure, but even if in a proper position to be seen, an immense dome of some nort seems indispensible to relieve its present squatty appearance.

The courts meet here, and I have been much amused during my visits while they have been in reasion. The barristers, as they style themselves, and the judges, was great clounsy white horse-hair vigs and long black elected looking gowns, and white neck the, presistly like these worn by our Episcopal clergymen, but in all other respects there seemed to be no escential difference between them and our "forms and small civic court pettifoggers. The same awfully impressive—"Remember, sir, you are now testifying under the hearful relembing of an oath, and that unless you comfine yourself rigidly to the trath, you may joopardise, aye, even ruin, your immortal soul?"—"he you wish, man, to be understood at swearing to that?" and so forth. There were one or two fellows who carried this sort of business to a most ridiculous extent, while another tall, pug-nosed chap exhibited marked perseverance and caprionness in splitting hairs about the merest trilies. I should gladly have parted with few guineas for the pleasure of seeing our Poter Mulvey handle this party for an hour or two, on blutting and technicalities. Peter would soon take the concell out of them. At the adjournment of the crut there is a sudden mustering of some twenty or thirty individuals, dreased in knee breeches long, dark conts, and capes aced with red, and hat with gold lace bands, and ornamented with cockades. They have been hanging about the neighborhood during its session, and all strangers have taken them for livery footmen. Each one is now armed with a long spear or halbest, from the upper part of the stall of which two or three big red tassels are dangling. On inquiring, you ascertain that they are the high sheriff's body guard, and presently you excite ridicule and meriment even among the children. Thus it is that the go

After taking a tour the other evening through the various houses in the vicinity of Williamson and Queen's squares, I verged off to sards Scotland road, to see what was going on in hichmond row and vicinity. Most of the thoroughfares called roads in Liverpool, it must be remembered, are densely populated streets. Keeping on through Scotland road until I came to Bennington Bosh, I turned down, and in a short time found myself in Limekin lane. Here my attention was attracted by the boisterous speuting of a powerful langed individual a short distance ahead. On pursulog my way in the direction of the sound, I soon arrived opposite a very dirty, diagy looking house, in the window of which was a thing intended to be a transparent sign, informing all whom it concerned that the 'Mutual Improvement Society' were then and there in session. Crossing over me making my way, as well as the diamess of the dark and rickety stairs would a limit of, up into the hall, I found the owner of the belaterous voice with in full biast about the 'rights of the 'ard working hoperatives,' etc. He was a stout burly looking fellow, and having observed me mod my head approvingly several times during his peroration, he concessended at its close, after just taking time to receive the congratulations of his admirers, to come and sit along side of me. Perceiving I was an American, he asked me how he made out, presuming, of course, that I had heard every word of his rhapsody. It is needless to say that I assured him it was one of the mest brilliant and unanswerable efforts I had

admirers, to come and sit along side of me. Perceiving 1 was an American, he asked me how he made out, presuming, of course, that I had heard every word of his rhapsody. It is needless to say that I assured him it was one of the mest brilliant and unanswerable efforts I had ever flatened to. From a little printed bill which was banded me I learned that among the questions to be discussed by the society were the following:—

"Does the human race spring from one pair?"

"Bot a the facelly of reason confined to man?"

"Are the people politically prepared for an extension of the suffrage!"

"Is the facelly of reason confined to man?"

"Are the people politically prepared for an extension of the suffrage!"

The latter was the one then under consideration, and may sturdy larged friend who had just set down had been susiasing the affirmative side of the question in reply, as I learned, to a tall Scotch tailor, who was smoking a pipe on the left of the chairman. A little, shrivelled fellow, with a keen eye, and armed with a most formidable pile of documents and elaborate notes, next entered, in opposition to the extension. He had evidently read a great deal, but did not seem to understand his subject. Nearly all his illustrations, though seemingly conclusive, were easily turned against himself, and after a very tedious discourse in which he made the most sweeping mistatements against our people and government, he closed by saying that although fully concelous that his positions were unassailable, he should have no objection to hearing his strange friend (referring to me) make the attempt. Accepting the invitation, I arose and was greeted quite warmly by the almost despairing friends of the suffrage, and believe me, if ever I came down on any one with deserved and withering severity, I did so on this occasion. As I proceeded our side became gradually flushed with exultation, secults were sent out to bring in the faithful, and ere I had get through the whole hall, stair-way and lane in front, were filled with attentive a

LETTER VI.

Wike's Magnanimity Towards the Recruiting Sergeant—
His Journey to London, and in Impressions—His Féllow
Travellers and Their Peculiarities—Seetch Loyalty at a
Discount—Maternity and its Caree—Tricks upon Travelters—Hike Fills into Pleasant Company—How He Got
On Amongs the Ladies—His Arrival in the "Great Metrademy" —London Column and Reds. trolopus"-London Cabmen and Hotels.

trologus"—London Cabmen and Hotels.

LONDON, September 8, 1855.

At nine A. M., on Saturday the 1st instant, I left the North Western railroad depct, in Liverpool, for this ai-meet boundless mass of smoke and coal dust covered brick and mortar. Previous to leaving, I again met a couple of the recruiting officers to whom I handed a crown, with which for them and the boys to drink my health. I believe I omitted to state in my last that I frequently visited their quarters on Shaw's Brau, and returned the drinks which the Skipper and I had at their expense while they were so industriously engaged in on deavoring to callist us under the bauner of Victoria. During those visits we at length got to be quite good friends, and the gayer-spirited portion of them used to laugh heartily over the joke, which at first weighed eather heavily on their peckets and pride, but, through this liberal return on my part, turned out in the main at least as

ral return on my part, turned out in the main at least as profitable as if they had succeded in entrapping as—the more particularly so as the amount they should have received on the capture, would, doubtless, to the last copper, have been spent in the same manner.

The whele road passes through a finely cultivated country, and everything about the manner of its construction and management strikingly contrasts with those of our own. The cars, as most of your readers are, I presume, by this time aware, instead of being long and open at each end, like ours, are separate coaches, holding eight medium shod persons—four front and four back. The passengers face each other, and unless their thigh joints are rather short, which is not usually the case in this country, a rigid and which is not usually the case in this country, a rigid and after a while almost intolerable straightening of your-selves, or a general interlacing of ances, is inevitable. It is almost needless to say that under such circumstant

a friendly familiarity soon springs up between all who are not too stupid to keep awake, or too morose or consequential to join in conversation. It gives you no opportunity of looking through the train for friends or acquaintances only at the stopping places. This is how-

ever of little consequence to a stranger, and if you get into a disagreeable party on starting, you seidom find any difficulty in changing your quarters at the next station. I had four companions in the carriage in which I was at first located; a fat, greavy, butle-god lerusaben or Chatham street locking fellow, who called himself as 'travelling merchant''—the self-assumed term used here for out-foor drummers to business firms in London of questionally reputation; an clu radical Scotch lady, who had not much more affection or respect for kings, queens, nobles and other pestificrous leeches than myself; her daughter, a nice buxem young lass, who, though she evidently disliked to disagree with ma, occasionally contradicted the old lady rather fishly, and a long bow, he-sh-locking woman with cus of the large darger of the stranger of the late of the

driver's inquiry as to the particular place to which I wished to be driven, I told him to drive me at a moderate gate through the most fashionable parts of the city, and particularly through such streets as were specially celebrated for the very best private hotels. As Lexisally ought to have anticipated, from my very extended and intimate knowledge of the fraternity at home, the driver proved more hithful to his own interest than to my lastructions, and after driving me about for a while, during which he interpored some insurmentable objection to every place I exhibited any desire to select, the at length pulled up in front of a very fair looking house, and informed me, in a loud voice, as the landlord came out to greet his new guest, that this was the place he had been so extravagantly cultigizing. The obsequious bowing and seraping, and steceotyped civilities in which the proprietor most lavishly indulged while exerciting me in, promptly rouned a suspicion that, after all my precautions. I had not been quite as fortunate in the selection as I at first supposed. This sort of sycophantic, bogus politeness is to me always more offensive, too, than even absolute rudeness. My suspicions were almost streng thered into convictions by some little whispering and pantominie by play which subsequently passed between him and the cabonion on the stoop. Here, as everywhere else, the rules regulating the fares of cabs, caaches, and other public conveniences, are exceedingly rigid and proper, but there they end. My man of cabs, coaches, and other public conveniences, are exceedingly rigid and proper, but there they end. My man charged fall feurfold the amount to which he was legally entitled, and I presume he more than doubled it on the landlord for bringing me. As represented on its carrism, who tel was a most desirable residence, but I soon discovered that the toudying annoyances of the landlord and landlady must be taken like the white marble front of Brown's Hotel in Washington, as the only available substitute for its promised and highly-taxet, though purely imaginary, contorts. By the next mail I shall dispose of London, of which I have already seen and studied a vast deal. It will soon be time to give opinions and enter into reflections on the facts and material already gathered up.

New Patents Issued.

New Patents Issued.

New Patents Issued.

List of petents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending Oct. 2, 1855—each bearing that date:

Peter Arneson, Jorgen Pederson & Hans Rees, of New York N. Y., for improvement in preparing materials for hat bodies.

Peter Anerson, Jorgen Pederson & Hans Rees, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in machinery for manufacturing hat bodies.

Bernard Goerts, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in corrugated reflectors.

James Harrison, Jr. of Milwaukle, Wis., for improvement in series weeking machines.

Jos. Hyde, of New York N. Y., for improvement in series were deed motion for planing machines.

Ches. Moore, of Trenton, N. J., for improvement in steam beliers.

Benj. F. Miller, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in chimney stack,
Jos. Powell, of Waterbury, Conn., for improvement in

Benj. F. Miller, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in chimney stack, Jos. Powell, of Waterbury, Conn., for improvement in knitting machines. Samuel Pearn, of ew York, N. Y., for improvement in ships pumps. E. K. Reynolds, of New York, N. Y., for clock escape-

Samuel Pearn, of ew York, N. Y., for improvement in ships pumps.

E. K. Reynolds, of New York, N. Y., for clock escapement.

Henry Sizer, of New York, N. Y., and Elisha Stone of Lowell, Mass., for apparatus for opening and closing hatchways.

Wm. Sellers, and Jas. Walker, of Cincinnati, O., for improvement in meulding c reular and under cut work.

Hiram & John C. Taylor, of Cincinnati O., for coopers' crozing-plane.

Chas. C. Reed, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to himself and Wm. S. Reinert, of same place, for machine for preparing ratians &c.

Custavus Welssemborn, New York, N. Y. assignor to gpes W. Sargent, of same place for thermo udoric filter. Patented in England, Nov. 17. 1854.

Humphrey M. Glines, of Manchester, N. H., assignor to John M. & Simon F. Stanton, of same place for improvement in machinery for filling seine needles.

Russave — Vimey Youngs, et Milwaukic, Wis. for machine for sawing lumber. Patented Jan. 30 1855.

Shocking Criminality—James Griffin, a man about thirty cight years of age, a resilient for many years of the neighborhood of Lewisburg, in this county, but more recently of the neighborhood of Washington, was arrested on Thursday on a charge of rape upon his own daughter, a very preity young woman, of eighteen years. The daughter was prematurely delivered of a ctili (which lived only a few minutes) on the 27th of July last, and then disclosed its paternity; but the awful nature of the outrage was concealed, perhape out of a not improper sympathy for the daughter, until a few days since. The father was tried on yesterday before Esquires Sedien and Artus, the Framining Court—at the instance of the accused, and in compliance with a special provision of the Revised Statutes—sitting with closed doors. About 5 o'clock P. M. the Court adjourned to this morning, to bear the recaling witnesses. It was evident from the large crowd that had continued acound the Court all day, and other circumstances, that a popular outbreak was expected. Before the posse of officers, with Mayor Dobyns at their

# AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Our London Correspondence.

The Peace Question Nove-What Are the Chances of a Settlement:—Effects of the Pull of Sebastopol on Party
Politics in England—The Procent Financial Aspect of the
War—The Drain of Specie from the Banks of England
and Pranco—Its Consequences in Connection with the
United States.

ordinary perturbation into which it was thrown by the exciting news of last week. The appreheasions awakened by the obstinate and unexpected resistance of the garrison at Schastopol are allayed, and there is not only a convic-

tion that the war will not be prolonged, but even that peace is not very far distant.

It is certain that the Allies are more than satisfied by a success far beyond their hopes, and that they would like nothing better than to renew negotiations to-morrow. The difficulty now will be to induce Russia to hy down her arms, after receiving so severe a blow as her evacuation of Southern Schastopel has entailed upon her. To centime the contest with England and France will cost her heavy sacrifices, and her utmost efforts can income her no advantage over them. If she chooses to sure her no advantage over them. If she chooses to abandon the Crimen, and fall back within her natura abandon the Crimes, and lail back within her natural borders, she may, without any great loss in men or ter-ritory, prolong the war indefinitely. This might lead to serious consequences for the Allies, for it would likely bring on a general war in Europe, with all its incalculable ritory, prolong the war indefinitely. This might lead to serious consequences for the Allies, for it would itsely bring on a general war in Europe, with all its incalculable results; and amid the universal confusion and exhaustion that would soon ensue, Russia might recover, both in prestige and fact, all that she has so far lost. Napoleon III. entertains projects of aggrandizement for France that war would enable him to gratify, but still there are risks that he might prefer avoiding. There is no doubt that England would gladly make peace, as her interests, both commercial and political, imperiously dictate it. You may see, therefore, from this brief view of the situation of Europe, that all is in suspense. A consultation is, no doubt, going on at this moment amongst the half dozen men who control the destinics of Europe, as to the best course to be pursued under the circumstances. Nesselrode, Manteufel and Matternich are unquestionably laying their heads together and deeply revolving upon a final course of policy. "Shall we go on," they are asking each other, "year in and year out, will Louis Napoleon is overthrown, and the middle classes have supplanted the oligarchy in England? Will this policy be most favorable to the monarchical principle in Europe, or not?" This is the vital point, and you may depend on it that the eleberated trio I have just named will turn it over and over before deciding, unless their minds are already made up.

It is pretty safe to infer that, if we do not immediately hear of peace and rumors of peace, war, and nothing but war, is the settled policy of Eastern Europe.

Meunwhile, Louis Napoleon and Lord Palmerston and the Times are waiting, watching and discussing amongst them. "Shall we do all we can to conciliate Russia, and get out of this war expenditure as fast as we can' or shall we go the "entre animal' and snap our fingers at the consequences? Shall we over throw every dynacty in italy, save that of Sardinia, and the Bonaparte to manage them, if he can. Shall we do all this,

Pronounced a Lanauv by a Medical Board and Sect to Biostre-Health of the Empreys-The Present Position of the Russians in Northern Selentopol Untenthle-The Re-joicings at Paris-Arrival of Ald-et-Kader-The King of Sardinia Expected in the French Capital-Death of M. Bineau-The International Statistical Congress.

The last attack on Sebastopol has succeeded. The last

attack on the life of the Emperor has failed. In these two sentences I run up the news of the week, the latte item of which has, however, been quite forgotten in the mportance of the former. Of both you will have full de toils by the ordinary channels. I only supply such ad ditional particulars as I apprehend may not have reached

you.

The "assassin," as he was in the first instance style. by the journals, is now pronounced to be a maniac, an he is accordingly to be consigned to Bleetre for the rest of his natural life. An American or Englishman will be somewhat astonished to learn that in this matter no trial

of his natural life. An American or Englishman will be somewhat astonished to learn that in this matter no trial nor any other species of public inquiry has taken place the man having been declared a lunatic, after a privace amination by two or three physicians whose intended decision was known before hand. The solicitude show by the Emperor in keeping back the news from the Empress is accounted for by the delicate and interesting state of her health, which is such as to render her the object of the greatest care. She now but seldom appears in public, and it was remarked with surprise and with regret (for her Majesty is deservelly popular) that she was unable to attend at the Te Deum which was performed today at Notre Isame in honor of the taking of Sebastopol.

This time there is no mistake about the matter. This is no rumor from Bucharest, no romance from the imaginative brain of an imaginary Tatar. The Malakoff has been taken by assault, the town has been evacuated by the Russians and is now in possession of the allies. All that is known beyond this is that a large amount of an amunition and artillery has falled into the hands of the allies, and that an Anglo-French commission has just been appointed to estimate the value of the materials of war which the encar have have been decive means of warfare, almost without food, and quite without accommodation for their enormous but now demoralized army, they will find it impossible—according to the conviction of the allies—to make any prolonged resistance. You will see from the English journals (to the files of which I refer you for details) that Prince Gortschakoff is expected to make a hasty retreat from the collection of forts, magazine and barracks, which are spoken of as the 'morth' of Sebastopol, and which before the commonement of the singe had scarcely any existence. Independently of the infantry and artillery who have served in India, while the French bare a still greater number of the same 'earn.' These sokilers have hither to been unoccupied, if we excep

to occupy Sebastopol, they will run an excellent chance of being starved out and forced to make an unconditional surrender.

§ In taking Sebastopol the loss on both sides has been enormous. The English alose have had 2,000 men killed or wounded. The French General speaks of the French losses as "very considerable," and it appears from the Moniteur de l' Armie and from telegraphic messages, the contents of which have not yet been made publicly innown, that an unusual number of general officers have suffered.

General Pelisser is made a Marshal of France, by a decree which appears in to-day's Moniteur, and it is expected that some signal mark of favor will be conferred on General Bosquet who led the assault on the Malakoff and who greatly distinguished himself both at Alma and inkermans.

This morning, at the Deam, which was celebrated at Notte Feme in honor of the victory, the Emperor and a brilliant carige of general officers were present. At ten paces from the eathedral is the hospital of Notre Dame, and while the cannon was rearing from the livalides and the brilliant military procession was entering the place of worship, there was something suggestive and touching in the appearance of the hundred heads looking from the place of sunfering, for if the triumph of the more fortunate minions was represented on the one hand the sufferings of nine thousand were sufficiently indicated and the sufferings of nine thousand were sufficiently indicated

tions have been given at all the theatres, which have consequently been crowded to sufficiation.

Abd-el-Kadir has arrived in Paris. The King of Sardinia is expected here on the 16th, so that a fresh series of fits may be expected. Beneesuto will have to be substituted for welcome," otherwise the old flags will do very well for the new occasion.

M. Binean, late Minister of Finance, died on Saturday.

The International Statistical Congress is holding its meetings under the presidency of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works. Among the American members of the Congress are the Hon. Mr. Kensely, Superintendent of the late census of the United States; Mr. Gillman, Paccetary to the American Commissioners of the Universal Exhibition; Mr. W. W. Mann, and Mr. Geo. Summer.

Berlin, Sept. 18, 1855.
Controcoup of the Fall of Schastopol in Berlin-Th Event Considered the Inauguration of a Long European War—How it Will Affect the Pelley of the European Co-binets Generally—Craven Conduct of Austria—Prussia will Still Hold to Hor System of Neutrality—Precarious Health of Frederick William and the Prince Royal—Projected Royal Marriage—The Sound Ducs—The Crops and Const Markets—Program Louis to Religious Constants. Corn Markets-Prussia About to Make Large Purchases

com Markets—Frusia About to Make Large Purchases in the United States, dc., dc. Here, as well as in the rest of Europe, and probably in America, the great events in the Crimea are the theme of general conversation and comment. Although looked forward to for the last twelve moths, the fall of Sebastoof general convertation and comment. Althouch looked forward to for the last twelve moths, the fall of Sebastopol has been delayed so long that it has come upon us at last by surprise, and the public can hardly believe in the reality of a catastrophe which they had begun to consider unattainable. The partisans of Russia assert that Prince Gortschaloff and his army will make as desperate a resistance in the northern part of Sebastopol as they did in the south, and that it will require another protracted siege for the Allies to become masters of the entire city; but the prevailing opinion is that the Muscovites will speedily abandon the north forts, and perhaps the whole of the Crimea, as, after the destruction of the fleet, arsenal and marine establishments, which were the chief objects of their solicitude, and which they have defended with such dogged tenacity, they have no motive to remain shut up in a cut-de-suc, where they run the risk of being cut off from all their communications and starved into submission. In that case it is not impossible that the allies will allow them to retreat namelested, as an autumn campaign in the interior of the Crimea presents almost insuperable difficulties, and the presumed superiority of the enemy in cavalry would give them the advantage as soon as they emerge from the mountainous district into the vast prairie north of Sebastopol. A very few days must decide which of these hypotheses is correct; just at present even the commanders of the two armies may not have come to a final resolution as respects their future operations, which are solution as respects their future operations, which are solution as respects their future operations, which are solution as respects their future operations, which are likely to be influenced in a great measure by political

Russians agree in the conviction that this event renders the prospects of peace more remote than ever. At one time it was imagined that the fall of Sebastopol would terminate the war, and every fluctuation of the siege had a corresponding effect upon the money market. Now, on the contrary, the funds have been going down ever

comment and a second principles in the handblan Principalities, that will protect our commercial interests in that quarter? Shall we have a prayed, and be ded to it, until we can blot it from the map of Europea's Shall we do all this, and more "inquire the last tito I he would be described as the state of the second produce of t

her, and the Prussian might well feel apprehensive of being cut out by so formidable a rival.

The difficulty between the United States and Denmark about the Scand dues, excites a good deal of attention in the political and diplementic circles of this caylial. There is a report current that fusials has offered her mediation, which has been accepted by both parties, and that the Car's Minister at Derlin is to be invested with the necessary powers to bring this greatly excepted to an anisable training the minister of the conclusion of the mention of the conclusion o

near seven hundred have succumbed to the fell disease.

A. B.

Our Madrid Correspondence.

Madrid, September 7, 1855.

Progress of Democracy in Spain—Ricks of the Throno—Finance—The "Passice Classes"—New School of Agriculture—The Loan—The Carlists—Advice to the Pope—Cholera—Senor Escalante.

Some ten or twelve years since in Spain nobody ever heard speak of democracy or republic, and nobody, except some half dosen, who were very much advanced in political theorising, ever thought of the possibility of creating a democratic party, which the monarchial spirit of the country repelled completely; and these men were looked

upon by the rest as turbulent spirits, and their ideas as

dreams or visionaries.

Those twelve years have passed. A miserable tyranny has weighed upon the nation, having its basis in the throne, and already that compact and sole opinion for the honarchy has been broken into fragments. Already it is no longer a ridiculous fancy—the supposition of the fall more or less proximate of the throne. Not only do Spaniards write and talk already of the possibility and the expediency of the triumph of the democracy, but this new political goopel, has in the Peniasula its fervent aposites. It is worthly represented in the daily press by its organ called the National Secretifyed, and the halts of the conditional Concurses of democratic depaties, expressing epinions the most contrary to the monarchy, spoken with brill and decourse of democratic depaties, expressing epinions the most contrary to the monarchy, spoken without wincing or healtain before the great majority, which acids to the opposite faith.

To day the districts of the country are various where the epinions of the republic find an echo. The province of Husean, a part of Arrayon, Straguesia circumstances, by the characteristics of their inhabitants, or by the spreater of less influence of the clargy and royalisty, republican opinions do not find so many partizans. Nevertheless, it caused be said that they do not exist.

The great centers he question of the republic particularly agitated, and where the throne has most opinions and not less many partizans. Nevertheless, it caused be said that they do not exist.

The great centers he question of the republic and sole and the said and the particular and the partic

and aparty which characterise it. Some less decrees of public utility and material reforms have been issued, although nothing comparable with the needs of the country, which is prostrate in its energies—rather from lack of government than lack of means.

A decree has been published of considerable importance, concerning the navy, re-establishing the old Board of Admirality under whose direction the navy may prochar to the contract of the cont

concerning the navy, re-establishing the old Board of Ae-miralty, under whose direction the navy may perhaps re-gain some of its old splendor.

The stupicity and folly of by-gone governments have made this board of the public service a by-word. To such a point have they risen that we have many times seen at the head of the navy, as Minister of Marine, poets

made this board of the public service a by-word. To such a point have they risen that we have many times seen at the head of the mavy, as Minister of Marine, poets and rhymesters, lawyers, journalists, or literary gentlemen of very mediocre ability—persons who have never been afloat and knew nothing of tar and cordage but the names. It was time to give a glance of intelligence and true protection to our maritime affairs, and we are confident that the new Board of Admiralty will institute reforms and improvements and imprire new life into the Spanish navy.

This board is composed of seven Generals, [it will be remembered that institud of Admirals, Commodores, &c., the higher officers of the navy, in Spain, are called Generals of Marine, Brigailers of Marine, &c., | three Beigadiers, and one Chief of Bureau of the Navy. The Minister of the Navy is the President of the Board.

This board will dedicate itself exclusively and incessantly to the improvement and increase of the navy in every form.

The loan of the two hundred and thirty millions of reals is being taken up voluntarily, better than was expected. Already one hundred and forty-five millions have been subscribed, or about \$7,250,000, and the prospect now is that it will perhaps be added not canborree any part of it. Airs of this month to \$30,202,160 68.

The government owns altogether 215 fell borres, 159 of Spanish blood, 4 Arabians, 4 English toll blooded, and 15 derman. These horses are distributed in 28 districts, and cerve to bread from \$1,729 mares.

This is the provision made for mounting the Spanish service is well attended to.

The rale of national lands, or the products of the late law of release from mortmain, proceeds with rapidity and gives excellent results. By the end of the year it is calculated that there will have been sold property to the amount of some twenty millions of dollars, but only twenty per cent of it is payable the first year, according to the terms of the law.

The democratic movement goes on. The operatives of Maridi have ad

of limited by which will been in statistical to suppose that the Synth of our days is in a little to use of the South billion. It is a mixture to suppose that the Synth of our days is in a little to use of the South billion of the Synth of

made to carry it into execution. The fact shows how inaccurate is the knowledge which even a well-informed and subtle government has of the state and institutions of this kingdom. From the new convention and its committee the Carr can hope little, and we believe that even such dislike as exists among Americans towards the present alliance and its acts in far too weak to produce any practical effects. Patting saide the old feeling against Engisnd, the positive sympathy for Russia rests only on some supposed amalogies between her position and their own. Russia is a new country; she is a great one, and will be greater; she has an immense territory which she is peopling, while populaten in Western Europe is stationary or actually decreases. She has a decaying State on her southern boundary, of which she has taken much and wants more. A few years ago the Americans selesda province of their weak neighbor; an alliance of France and England was projected, which, if carried out, would have involved the Union in a long and dangerous struggle. The Russians occupied a similarly situated territory; the alliance was completed, is most powerful, and may last to interfere in the affairs of a trans-Atlantic Turkey. We believe such ideas as these influence a large class of American politicians, but they are obviously too imaginary to be the cause of more than pumphlets and orations. Russia may be sure that we have not a Poland at our side, nor an earnest enemy in the great community we have founded.

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Awfal Confisgration at Fort Smith, Ark.—\$50,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

[From the Fort Smith, Cark., Heraid Extra, Spt. 8.]

On Thursday night, 6th Instant, at about 10½ o'clock, our city was visited by a very destructive free, laying nearly one whole block in ashes. The fire was discovered in some stacks of fodder in the alley near Gartson avonus, between Ozark and Washington streets.

The fire soon communicated to the warehouse of Mr. E. Czarnikov, and the buildings around being all frame, the fire spread with rapidity, burning down the large building containing the dwelling and grocery of Glotileb Bollinger, the tailor shop and dwelling of John P. Hang, and the store of Levi & Co., thence spreading up Garrison avenue, burning down the store of Mr. Bollinger, the grocery of Francis Solina, and the silversmith shop of E. Marchand; then crossing the alley, caught the store of Joseph Eberle, in which was the Post chies; thence up the street, burning the brick store of Mr. J. Striker, occupied by Mosars. Brooke & Latham, and two stores belonging to Mr. E. Crarnikow, and the law office of Messrs. Duvel & King.

A few of the goods belonging to Bollinger, Hang & Levi were removed to the street, but caught fire and were nearly consumed. Brooke & Latham, Endre & Carnikow wacceeded in saving a part of their goods. The fire burned down all the warehouses in the rear of the stores on Garrison avenue, and by the exertions of our citizens the fire was prevented from taking fire by great exerction on the part of our citizens, and perhaps much is owing to its being coavered with five proof paint. This building stands immediately opposite the large brick block, occupied by Geo. T. Grimth, druggiat, Sutton, Griffith & Spring, asthants, and Bennitt & Wallon, merchants.

Also, it stands near the large brick block, and on the sme side of the street, occupied by Bessrs. Pennywitt & Co., belonging to John Ga